DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 109 030 SO 008 459

AUTHOR Kiracofe, Rolland

TITLE Tradition and Change in Modern India. Learning Activity Package, Social Studies, Grade 8. [And] Teacher's Guide.
INSTITUTION Carroll County Public Schools, Westminster, Md.
PUB DATE Sep 73
NOTE 34p.; Related documents are SO 008 456-460
AVAILABLE FROM Donald P. Vetter, Supervisor of Social Studies, Carroll County Board of Education, Westminster, Maryland 21156 ($2.00 for Activity Package, $1.00 for Teacher's Guide)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$1.95 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS *Asian Studies; Educational Resources; Grade 8; *Individualized Instruction; Individualized Programs; Junior High Schools; *Learning Activities; Social Change; Social Studies; *Social Studies Units
IDENTIFIERS *India; Learning Activity Packets

ABSTRACT

Developed for the Carroll County Public Schools, this Learning Activity Package (LAP) for grade 8 offers a way to provide individualized learning about tradition and change in modern India. Learning activities are based on curriculum and audiovisual materials available in the Carroll County Schools. The unit focuses on a comparison of urban and rural life, tradition, and change in India. The unit includes learning activities, suggested resources, evaluation tests, and optional or enrichment activities. A teacher's guide accompanies the material, which includes background resources, answer sheets, worksheets, and a list of print and non-print resources needed to complete the LAP. (JR)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ED109030

SP008 459

GRADE 8

SOCIAL STUDIES

TRADITION AND CHANGE IN

MODERN INDIA

CARROLL COUNTY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WESTMINSTER
MARYLAND

September 1973

Prepared by:
Rolland Kiracofe
Mt. Airy Middle School

Approved by:
Donald P. Vetter
Supervisor of Social Studies

00002

CARROLL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

Dr. George E. Thomas
Superintendent of Schools

Dr. Edward Berkowitz
Assistant Superintendent
Instructional Services

Dr. Orlando F. Furno
Assistant Superintendent
Administration

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Dr. Philip S. Benzil
President

Mrs. Elizabeth Gehr

Mr. Arnold L. Amass
Vice-President

Mr. Edward Lippy

Mr. Richard N. Dixon

Mrs. Virginia Minnick

NOTE TO THE STUDENT

India has the second largest population of all the countries in the world. A huge number of the Indian people live in urban centers. However, the vast majority of the Indian population resides in rural India.

In this LAP we are going to examine the way of life for the urban dwellers and compare it with the lives of the people of the countryside. Also, we shall explore the changes which rural India is undergoing. A clear picture of the way the Indian people live will help us better understand life in India.

GOALS FOR YOU TO REACH

After you have completed this LAP, you should be able to:

1. Compare the different ways of life in rural and urban India.
2. Describe the changes which are occurring in Indian villages.
3. Compare the different ways of life in Indian cities.
4. Identify similarities between Indian and American cities.
5. Draw generalizations from material studied.
6. Use the atlas to locate Indian cities.
7. Locate information from reference materials.

00004

Name_____

Section No._____

Pre-Test

In the blank, write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if it is false.

_____ 1. Small tractors are used by most Indian farmers.

_____ 2. Western style clothing is worn by most Indian villagers.

_____ 3. Delhi is one of the five largest cities in India.

_____ 4. Indian villagers are eager to accept modern farming methods in their villages.

_____ 5. Most Indian city dwellers are members of the middle class.

_____ 6. Indian and American cities have many things in common.

_____ 7. Farming is no longer the most important occupation in Indian villages.

_____ 8. Slum housing is an important problem for the urban dwellers of India.

00005

PART I: VILLAGE LIFE

Directions: In part I of the LAP, you will need to choose one of the three sections to complete. You may choose either Section A or B or C. Your work is to be neat and complete.

SECTION A

1. In the book The Story of India, read pages 8 to 19 and pages 34 to 38. After reading the assignment, describe in two or three sentences:

   a. Village housing

   b. village occupations

   c. village recreation

   d. village transportation

   e. village clothing

2. Read pages 50 and 51 in Voices of Emerging Nations. After reading this case study, find two or three other students who have read this assignment. Discuss the question, "Why did the Indian villagers have difficulty accepting the ideas of the government officials?" List the reasons developed by your group.

   a.

   b.

   c.

3. Below are three generalizations about what we have learned in this section. A generalization is a summary of the major points of the things we have learned. Read the three generalizations, and place a check in the blank of the one which best summarizes what we have learned.

   ____ a. Life in a typical Indian village is poor. The villagers do not have modern conveniences to make their life easier. However, the villagers are willing to accept new ideas and equipment but just cannot afford them.

_____ b. Modern conveniences and ideas are being accepted by the villagers of India. As a result, their way of life is improving and the average Indian village family now has a nice home and more free time.

_____ c. The Indian villagers are slow to accept new ideas. They are holding to their old ideas and traditions. Modern life and its conveniences have been slow in coming to the villages because of their unwillingness to accept change.

00002

SECTION B

1. Look at the film India: Customs In the Village. During your viewing of the film, look for the kind of housing in the village, their occupations, forms of recreation, different kinds of transportation, and their clothing.

2. Now that you have seen the film, write a newspaper article of life in the Indian village. Include in your story a description of the villagers housing, occupations, recreation, transportation and clothing. The article is to be written in ink. Also, use correct grammar and punctuation.

3. Read pages 50 and 51 in Voices of Emerging Nations. After reading the case study, find two or three other students who have read this assignment. Discuss the question, "Why did the Indian villagers have difficulty accepting the ideas of the government officials?" List the reasons diveloped by your group.

   a.

   b.

   c.

4. Below are several statements about what we have learned in this part of the assignment. Place a check in the blank in front of each statement which correctly describes what we have learned about village life.

   _____ a. industry is important

   _____ b. villagers keep old ways

   _____ c. villagers are slow to change

   _____ d. tobacco is a major crop

   _____ e. farming is very important

   _____ f. villagers have simple homes

   _____ g. health is a major village problem

   _____ h. most villagers wear traditional clothing

00008

5. Writing a generalization. A generalization is a summary of the major ideas we have learned in this section of the lesson. In part four, you selected several statements which you learned about villagers in this section. Take your choices in part four, and write them into a generalization. Make your generalization three or four sentences.

00009

SECTION C

1. Using the projector, study the eight slides of the village of Galipur. As you study the slides, look for clues as to the Indian villagers' housing, occupations, recreation, transportation and clothing.

2. Now that you have studied the slides, complete the chart labeled Student Resource One at the end of the LAP.

3. Look at your chart, now that you have completed it. Write a two or three sentence summary of the information the chart tells us about life in an Indian village.

4. Read the case study, "Caste in the Village", found in Student Resource Two, at the end of the LAP. After reading about the caste system, answer the following questions.

   a. Why do you think the landlord's wife was against giving farm land to the Harijans?

   b. Do you think villagers, like the landlord's wife, would be willing to accept change in their village? Why or why not?

5. Below are three summary statements. Place a check in the blank in front of the number which best summarizes the main idea of the case study.

   _____ a. The villagers would most likely be slow in accepting any kind of change in village life.

   _____ b. The villagers would accept change if it made their life better. However, old ways are not very important to most villagers.

   _____ c. Changing old customs and traditions are not important to Indian villagers. They just do not want to take the time to learn new ways.

6. Write a three or four sentence generalization of what you have learned in this part of the lesson. A generalization is a summary of the main ideas. Study your work in parts three and five before you write the generalization.

00011

PART II: CITY LIFE

Directions: In Part II of the LAP, you will need to choose one of the three sections to complete. You may choose either Section A or B or C. Your work is to be neat and complete.

SECTION A

1. In the National Geographic magazine of April 1973, page 534, is an article on the city of Calcutta, India. Read the article, "Why is it that Calcutta--the world's most maligned metropolis--is where so many people want to be?"

2. After reading the National Geographic article, answer the following questions.

   a. The article tells us there are different economic classes of people in Calcutta. Describe the way of life of two of these groups of people.

   b. What forms of recreation would you find the people of Calcutta enjoying? Give specific examples.

   c. Study the pictures in the article. List five specific examples of things you see in the pictures that you would observe in a visit to Washington or Baltimore.

3. Calcutta is the largest metropolis in India. Using the World Almanac, list the names of the five largest cities in India.

   a. d.

   b. e.

   c.

00012

SECTION B

1. In the book The Ways of Man, turn to pages 308 to 312. Read this section on cities in India.

2. The author mentions the names of the five largest cities. List them:

   a. d.

   b. e.

   c.

3. Using an atlas and its index, locate these five cities on a map of India.

4. Turn to pages 310 and 311 in the book The Ways of Man. Study the pictures very carefully and then answer the following questions.

   a. Compare the types of housing you find in these pictures.

   b. Compare the different forms of transportation that are shown in these pictures.

5. Re-read page 312 in The Ways of Man. Then study your answers in part four, and answer the following question. Compare the different economic conditions which are found in Indian cities?

6. In many ways Indian cities are like cities found in the United States. Using magazines and newspapers, collect five or six pictures of different things or activities that are found in the cities of India which are also found in our cities.

00013

SECTION C

1. Using the World Almanac, find the names of the five largest cities in India. List them below.

   a. d.

   b. e.

   c.

2. Using an atlas and its index, locate the five cities listed in part 1 and place them on a map of India.

3. Listen to the tape recording "A Visit to Bombay." As you are listening to the tape, study the pictures on pages 310 and 311 in the book The Ways of Man.

4. Below are some true and false questions about life in Indian cities. Write "T" in the blank for true statements and "F" for false ones. If the statement is false, rewrite it and make it a true statement. Write the corrected statement in the space below the question.

   _____ a. Urban Indians wear tradional clothing.

   _____ b. Both modern and primitive forms of transportation are found in Indian cities.

   _____ c. Indian cities have only one economic class of people, the middle class.

   _____ d. Poor housing and some of the worst slums in the world are found in Indian cities.

   _____ e. The people of Indian cities are too poor to afford any forms of recreation.

   _____ f. Factory workers, bus drivers, shopkeepers, secretaries, construction workers, and police are a few of the occupations of the people of Indian cities.

5. In many ways Indian cities are like American urban centers. Using magazines and newspapers, find pictures of five different activities which are carried on in both American and Indian cities.

PART III: CHANGING LIFE

Directions: In this section of the LAP you will need to do one of the choices listed in Section A and two of the choices listed in Section B.

SECTION A

COMPLETE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING

1. In the book The Ways of Man read pages 278 to 289. Study the pictures carefully as you read the assignment.

OR

2. In the book Asia, read pages 75 to 79.

and

Read pages 36 to 41 in the book India.

or

3. Look at the film, A Farm Village of India - A Struggle With Tradition.

and

Read pages 33 and 34 in India and Pakistan, "Welcome at College; 'Untouchable' at Home" and "Caste Lines Ease - But Not for All."

SECTION B

COMPLETE TWO OF THE FOLLOWING

1. Assume you are an Indian student from a rural village who has just completed five years of studies in the United States. You have just returned to your own village in India. Write a letter to the American family with whom you lived for the past five years. In your letter, describe four different changes which have occurred in your village since you left to go to school in the United States. Tell how these changes are improving the life of the villagers.

OR

00015

2. Sign up for a role playing activity. In the role play, you will play the parts of a group of villagers discussing changes which have occurred in your farm village. The parts you will play will be:

   a. An individual for change

   b. An individual for traditional ways

   c. Two or three individuals who are not sure about making the changes

   d. An individual who has lived in the city and is returning to his village

   If you are interested in the role play sign your name under the heading Role Play on the chalk board. When there are five or six individuals signed up for this activity, ask the teacher for directions.

OR

3. Look at the slides of life in Indian villages. In each slide, identify the things in the picture which show change in the village. Secondly, look at each slide a second time. Then write a two or three sentence caption which an Indian government official would write to tell how modernization is improving the life of the villagers Write your answers on a sheet of notebook paper.

OR

4. Write an eight-question multiple choice quiz on changing traditions and ways of life which are occurring in Indian farm villages.

OR

5. Write a one-act play on changes which are occurring in Indian farm villages. In your play, describe how these traditional ways of Indian life are changing. Include some of the changes which are taking place in the villages.

OR

6. Write answers to the questions which are found in Student Resource Three at the end of this LAP. The answers are to be written in ink and in correct grammar.

OR

7. Sign up for a discussion. If you would like to participate in a group discussion with other members of the class, sign your name under Discussion Group. When there are four or five students signed up, the teacher will assign you an area for your discussion. The questions for discussion are found in Student Resource Four at the end of the LAP.

00017

Name_____

Section No:_____

Self-Evaluation

1. Which of the three statements written below states the best generalization of changes occurring in Indian villages? Place an "X" in the blank of the best example.

   a._____ Large cities are the most modern areas of India. Most of the people of the villages are farmers and follow old ways and traditions.

   b._____ Old customs and traditions are slowly changing in Indian villages. More modern ways of life can be found in many villages as more changes are accepted.

   c._____ Most Indian farmers live in small villages. They earn a small income and cannot afford to buy modern tools for their farms.

2. Below are a list of statements. In the blank, write "C" if the statement describes life in the cities, "V" if it describes villages, and "B" if it describes both cities and villages.

   a._____ Western style clothing

   b._____ poor housing

   c._____ old methods of transportation

   d._____ government office workers and college professors

   e._____ sari worn by women

3. Below is a list of five cities. In the blank, place an "X" in front of the cities that would be in a list of India's five largest cities.

   a._____ Lucknow

   b._____ Delhi

   c._____ Bombay

   d._____ Madurai

   e._____ Calcutta

4. In the blank, place an "X" in front of the item which is <u>typical</u> of Indian village life.

   a._____farming with hand tools
   b._____use of fertilizer to enrich soil.
   c._____refrigerators and supermarkets
   d._____community wells and ponds for water
   e._____small farm tractors

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Books and Periodicals

Birch, Daniel, et al, Asia: World Studies Inquiry Series, Field Educational Publications, Incorporated, San Francisco; 1969.

Boutwell, Clinton, Voices of Emerging Nations, Leswing Communications, Inc., 1971.

Cuban, Larry, et al, India, Scott Foresman and Company, Glenview, Ill, 1971.

Tucker, Richard K., et al, India and Pakistan, American Educational Publications, 1968.

Weingrod, Alex, et al, The Ways of Man, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1971.

White, Peter T., National Geographic, "Why is it that Calcutta--the world's most maligned metropolis--is where so many people want to be?" National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C., April 1973, pp. 534-563

Wiles, Kimball, The Story of India, McCormick - Mathers Publishing Company, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1965.

World Almanac,The, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, 1973.

B. Audio-Visual Materials

A Farm Village of India - A Struggle with Tradition Film Carroll County Resource Center, F 808.

"Changing Village Life in India" Slides Carroll County Resource Center, SL 59

India, Customs In the Village Film Encyclopedia Britannica, Carroll County Resource Center, F 252

"Village of Galipur" Carroll County Resource Center; Slides SL 56, use slides no: 8, 10, 17, 19, 22, 25, and 26.

00019

STUDENT RESOURCE ONE

Directions: In the first two columns, place a check in each category which best describes the village life. In the third column, describe how life in Galipur is like or different from our community.

Category	Modern Life	Traditional Life	Ways life is like or different from ours
Housing			
Occupations			
Recreation			
Transportation			
Clothing			

00020

STUDENT RESOURCE TWO

Caste in the Villages

The following selection is taken from a book written by an Indian woman journalist some fifteen years after Indian independence and a dozen years after untouchability had been abolished.

In the same village I walked into the house of a grey-bearded Sikh peasant. Though not too impressive or clean, his house is big. In the courtyard two beautiful big bullocks are standing with a bright yellow cloth covering their backs. Cotton is lying on the ground to dry. The man has sufficient land, and according to him everything is fine. He is not a refugee and his fortunes therefore have not suffered any recent upheaval. Just then a woman comes in, wearing a blue salwar and kameez (baggy trousers and a long skirt). A warm shawl covers her head and part of the face. Slim, light of skin and with buck teeth and dirty hands she is obviously very angry. Mistaking me perhaps for an emissary of the government, she lets forth a torrent of complaints: not only is the present administration not doing anything for the zemindars (landlords), but it is positively conspiring against them.

"But why are you so angry?" I ask mildly as soon as I can get in a word.

"Why?" she repeats. "The government has given land to Harijans (Untouchables) in this village. The result is that they will not do our work. And now I, a Jat woman" (with heavy emphasis on the word Jat) "I have to dirty my hands and do this work of making cowdung cakes. Is this a Jat's work?"

"But don't you want the condition of Harijans also to improve?" I asked.

"Why should it?" is the forceful reply with the full weight of conviction behind it. "Harijans were born to do menial jobs. God made them such, and they should be allowed to continue as such. Am I meant for this--do I deserve it?" and she holds out her dirty hands to invite sympathy.

Belasco, Milton Jay and Hammond, Harold E., India-Pakistan, Cambridge Book Co., New York, 1971, page 35.

Name_____

Section No._____

Student Resource Three

Write answers to the following questions. The answers are to be complete, and specific examples are to be used when appropriate. The answers are to be in ink and correct grammar is to be used.

1. Changes are slowly coming to the villages of India. Give examples of five different kinds of traditional village ways which are being changed.

2. In what ways have changes in Indian village life improved the life of the villagers?

3. What is being done to improve farming in India?

4. Some villagers object to changing traditional village ways. What arguments do you think these people would make against the changing of old ways?

5. What additional changes would you recommend the Indian government try to bring about in the villages? Why?

00022

Name_____

Section No:_____

Student Resource Four

Below are a list of questions to discuss in your group. After discussing the questions, record your conclusions in the space below the questions.

1. List the names of students in your discussion group.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. The questions to discuss are:

   a. Why are Indian villagers having difficulty in changing old traditions?

   b. What additional changes would you recommend to the Indian government in order to overcome traditions in the villages? Why?

   c. What are some changes that you would like to see in the United States? How might such changes come about?

   d. What are some changes that you would not like to see in the United States? Why?

00022

GRADE 8

SOCIAL STUDIES

TRADITION AND CHANGE IN MODERN INDIA

TEACHER'S GUIDE

SB008 459

CARROLL COUNTY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WESTMINSTER
MARYLAND

September 1973

Prepared by:
Rolland Kiracofe
Mt. Airy Middle School

Approved by:
Donald P. Vetter
Supervisor of Social Studies

99934

CARROLL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

Dr. George E. Thomas
Superintendent of Schools

Dr. Edward Berkowitz
Assistant Superintendent
Instructional Services

Dr. Orlando F. Furno
Assistant Superintendent
Administration

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Dr. Philip S. Benzil
President

Mrs. Elizabeth Gehr

Mr. Arnold L. Amass
Vice-President

Mr. Edward Lippy

Mr. Richard N. Dixon

Mrs. Virginia Minnick

TEACHER"S INSTRUCTIONS

The LAP has been divided into three parts. In parts I and II, the student will need to choose <u>one</u> of the three sections to complete. He is expected to complete all of the required activities under either section A or B or C. Each section covers the same concepts, but it employs different source materials and activities.

Section III of the LAP is organized in a different manner. In the part labeled "Section A" the learner will need to complete one of the three different choices. In the second part, labeled "Section B", the student is required to choose two activities for completion.

VERY IMPORTANT POINT

For your class to complete this LAP effectively, several prerequisite must be fulfilled. Pupils will need to have a good understanding of the caste system, Hinduism and the concept of joint family. These concepts are incorporated into the LAP, but they are <u>not</u> developed fully in the activities. Secondly, the learners will need an understanding of the terms urban and rural. Also, they will need to understand the process of developing generalizations and the use of the index of an atlas.

The reference materials needed for the LAP are listed in the bibliography. The films are found in the County Resource Center as are the slides incorporated into the LAP. Before starting the students on this LAP, check to see that you have all resources listed in the bibliography.

In several activities the students will be working in groups. For these activities, the students are instructed to sign up for the activity on the blackboard. After four or five names are listed on the board, you will need to assign the students an area in which to work. To maximize the effectiveness of these activities, you should follow-up with a teacher led discussion.

00026

TEACHER RESOURCE

This information should be taped before you begin this unit. You will need the tape for Part II, Section C, Activity 3.

A VISIT TO BOMBAY

Bombay is one of the great cities of the world. It is larger than the city of Philadelphia and is every bit as modern and busy. When you visit Bombay, you will see that it has luxurious hotels, well-built apartment houses, and good stores. Comfortable streetcars and buses travel along the streets. When you walk down to the water front, you will see one of the best natural harbors in the world. Large luxury liners from almost every country stop here.

There are taxis in Bombay, but perhaps you would prefer to see the town in a more leisurely way. If so, the thing to do is to get a horse cab called a "victoria." First, drive along beautiful Marine Drive and see Bombay's great hotels and apartment houses. Then visit one of Bombay's most fashionable areas, Malabar Hill. Here the very few wealthy people have built their homes. From the top-most point of the hill, you can get a good view of this great city. In the distance is a forest of smoking factory chimneys. They belong to some of the biggest textile mills in the world, for Bombay is the center of India's cotton industry.

Not all the streets of Bombay are beautiful or modern. There are crowded bazaar streets where women with baskets of vegetables and fruits carry on a thriving business on the sidewalks. The people walk along the middle of the roads. In streets like this, the motorist must drive very slowly and keep his hand on the horn. But these are only the side streets. If you are in a hurry, you can turn onto a main street and go more quickly.

Not all the houses in Bombay are like the homes on Malabar Hill or the apartments on Marine Drive. The factory workers earn very little and are crowded into some of the worst slums in the world. Most of the Indians living in the cities like Bombay reside in small and over-crowded housing. But even here improvements are slowly being made. Some decent tenements for the poor have now been built.

One thing you will notice if you visit India is the variety of clothes the people wear.

Most women in India wear saris. A sari is a piece of cotton or silk cloth. It is wound around the figure in such a way that it makes not only a gracefully draped skirt but also an upper garment. Indian women wear blouses under their saris. There are many ways of aranging a sari so that it makes a becoming dress. A woman may also drape her sari over her head. Then it serves as a headdress, too.

00027

Many Hindu men wear a piece of white cloth wound around the waist. It is arranged to look like a pair of baggy trousers. This garment is called a dhoti and is usually made of cotton. Over the dhoti, some Hindu men wear a coat that is buttoned to the neck. Many wear turbans on their heads. Turbans are of great variety, and some are very picturesque and showy.

In times past, other groups wore special types of clothing. You could often tell at a glance what group a person belonged to. This is becoming less and less the custom in modern India. More and more young men wear entirely European clothes or partly European and partly traditional clothing. Little boys in India usually wear a pair of shorts and a skirt. Girls wear loose blouses and colorful saris or full skirts.

Today, the oxcart is still the most common means of transport in India. However, the country also has thousands of miles of railroads. Trains run between all the important cities. There are only three countries in the world that have more railroads--the United States of America, the Soviet Union and Canada.

Traveling by train in India is pleasant, for the compartments are large and comfortable. The first thing you would notice is the fan whirring away. It is a necessity in hot weather, for few of the trains are air-conditioned. Some passengers cool off by turning the fan toward a block of ice set in the center of the compartment. All this is for first-class and second-class passengers. There are few comforts in the cheap third class, which is always overcrowded and cheerfully noisy. India needs more railroads and more and better trains.

Oxcarts, trains, and airliners are not the only kinds of transportation in India. Buses, trucks, and cars bump along roads that connect many of the places not reached by railways. There are thousands of miles of good roads in the country, and thousands more which are not so good. In most northern cities, you will find a queer-looking pony cart called the tonga.

We have just taken a tour of the city of Bombay. The life of the Indian people in its other cities is common to that of Bombay.

00028

Name_____

Section No._____

India: Post-Test One

1. List four things or activities which would be seen in an Indian city but not in an Indian village.

   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.

2. Carefully read the paragraph below. Then write one or two sentence generalizations based on the reading.

   Although many of the people are farmers, not enough food is grown to feed the huge population. There are several reasons why. First, the farmlands are very small. Second, tools are very simple. Third, the soil is poor. Over the centuries, the minerals in the soil have been leached out by the monsoons. The Indian farmer uses little fertilizer. Animal waste, which might be used as fertilizer, is used instead as fuel. Fourth, the seed the Indian farmer uses is low-grade. Fifth, many farmers do not own their own land and do not keep all they raise. As a result, they have little desire to raise large crops. Sixth, the rainfall is uncertain. For all of these reasons, the farmer's yield is low.

   Schwartz, Melvin, et al, Exploring the Non-Western World, Globe Book Company, Inc., New York, 1971, p. 309.

3. Select two problems facing the Indian farmers stated in the above paragraph, and tell how the villagers are overcoming these problems today.

00029

4. Place an "X" in the blank of each item which would be a common sight in both Indian and American cities.

_____ a. sari

_____ b. modern transportation

_____ c. theaters, restaurants, and concerts

_____ d. post office

_____ e. oxcart

5. About 100 million people live in India's cities. Two of its largest cities are:

a.

b.

6. Nata lives in an Indian city. His parents have a five room apartment with running water and a bathroom. He goes to school during the winter months and to the mountains in the summer when the city is so hot.

Nata lives one way in an Indian city. Ram also lives in the same city but has a completely different way of life. Write a paragraph describing Ram's way of life.

Name_____

Section No._____

India: Post Test Two

1. List four things or activities which would be a common sight in both Indian and American cities.

   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.

2. Place an "X" in the blank of each item which is a common sight in an Indian village.

   _____ a. irrigation pumps run by electricity

   _____ b. many cattle

   _____ c. small mud houses

   _____ d. western style clothing

   _____ e. farmers

3. Below are three generalizations. In the blank place an "X" for the best generalization on life in Indian cities.

   _____ a. Many activities carried on in Indian Urban Centers are similar to those in American cities. A large number of the Indian city dwellers live in some of the poorest housing in the world.

   _____ b. All large Indian cities are sea ports. Some of the city dwellers are rich but most are poor.

   _____ c. About eighty percent of the Indian population lives in the rural villages. They have a low-standard of living but are slowly improving their life.

4. In the blank, write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if it is false. If a statement is false, rewrite it so the statement will be true. Write the corrected statement in the space below the questio

_____ a. Bombay is one of the five largest cities in India.

____ b. Most Indian farmers very willingly accept the use of new seeds and fertilizer.

_____ c. Sari is the third largest city in India.

_____ d. Some of the worst slum in the world are found in Indian cities.

5. Assume you have just visited an Indian city. Describe, in a written answer, what impressed you the most about your visit. Use specific examples and details in your answer.

00032

ANSWER SHEET

India: Pre-Test

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. T

India: Self-Evaluation

1. ____ a.
   X b.
   ____ c.

2. V a.
   B b.
   C c.
   C d.
   B e.

3. ____ a.
   X b.
   X c.
   ____ d.
   X e.

4. X a.
   ____ b.
   ____ c.
   X d.
   ____ e.

00033

ANSWER SHEET

India: Post Test One

1. answers will vary

2. answers will vary

3. answers will vary

4. ____ a.
   _X_ b.
   _X_ c.
   _X_ d.
   ____ e.

5. Bombay
   Delhi
   Calcutta
   Madras
   Ahmedabad

6. answers will vary

India: Post Test Two

1. answers will vary

2. ____ a.
   _X_ b.
   _X_ c.
   ____ d.
   _X_ e.

3. _X_ a.
   ____ b.
   ____ c.

4. _T_ a.
   _T_ b.
   _F_ c. -- is a dress
   _T_ d.

5. answers will vary

00034